

PRO JUSTITIA

Doc. 5597

Government Bureau for
the Investigation of
War Crimes.

OFFICIAL RECORD

Today, 15 March 1946, I, Gerrit Jan SIP, 1st class Inspector of Police, charged with investigation of war crimes, have interrogated the person: Charles van der SLOOT, born at The Hague on 20 February 1917, enlisted in the "landstorm" (Tr.note: territorial militia army), acting as interpreter at the Office for Japanese Affairs, residing at Park Hotel, Batavia, who, on enquiry, stated as follows:

I served in the R.N.I.A. as an interpreter for the Moluccas area and was stationed at Ambon. On 30 January 1942 it became known that Japanese troops had landed on Ambon. After some battles in which I personally took no part, the Staff of troops stationed in Ambon was taken prisoner near PASSO (Lateri) on 2 February 1942 at 3 a.m.

.....

On 16 February 1942 I along with some 20 Javanese soldiers of the R.N.I.A. was taken by ship to Timor. The voyage lasted four days during which we were badly fed and one day were given nothing to drink. After disembarkation Koepang airfield proved to be our destination. The journey on foot took 5 days which I covered with hands tied behind my back. I was so exhausted that on arrival I lay unconscious for 5 hours. The next day I had to act as an interpreter between the Japanese and Australian Prisoners-of-war. There were more than one thousand Australians amongst whom were many wounded and malaria and dysentery patients.

An Australian medical officer asked for medical treatment and medicines for his sick. The Japanese officer named FUKADA bluntly refused. These Australians lived in an enclosure fenced in with barbed wire and bamboo, practically in the open air. I stayed there for about a fortnight and during that time about fifty Australians died and had to be buried within that same enclosure. The area in which more than one thousand Australians lived was about two acres. Food for these Australians was very poor. Only dry rice was supplied; they had to do their own cooking. Equipment for that purpose was insufficient so that preparation and serving of breakfast consisting of rice porridge lasted from 6 till 11 a.m. The Australian officer, a Lieutenant Colonel, asked my intermediary in order to get conditions improved. I translated this request to the Japanese named FUKADA but once again I received a blunt refusal. The Japanese supplied only rice, never vegetables or meat. During those two weeks I asked for improvement several times at the request of the Australian Lieutenant Colonel; I did the same of my own accord but it was all to no avail.

The Japanese demanded a working-party of 500 men each day to repair roads, to cut trees and to do digging. The Australian Officer could at most detail 300 men a day fit to do some work. The remainder was sick or too weak. The food supplied amounted to one liter of rice porridge per man per day.

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The Australians had wounded personnel among them. During my two weeks' stay there about 30 men were operated upon for extraction of shell splinters among other things. These operations were carried out by their own doctors in the open air with the patient seated on and tied to a chair. The doctors were compelled in some cases to operate without anaesthetics. Medical treatment as well as admission to the hospital at Koepang were refused nor were anaesthetics given.

.....

In July 1942 a Timorese had cut a telephone wire at that place. The delinquent was caught in the act and arrested, along with two brothers of DENOE who happened to be in the neighbourhood. I am convinced they were not guilty; one was 21 years of age and the other 16. That very day they were sentenced to death which was done in the following way. In my presence and through my intermediary as an interpreter the suspect was merely asked his name and why he had cut the wire by KAWAKE. He stated his name and said further he wanted the wire for private use. The two brothers of DENOE were never asked a question. That same day on orders from KAWAKE and without any form of trial I had to draw up a document in the Malay language announcing the death sentence of these three which was placarded in the market-place. The public was instructed to come and look on. Rajas and I myself were told to attend. When I arrived on the spot I saw three new-dug graves. After a few minutes the three convicted with hands tied behind their backs were led in. One after another had to kneel before the graves facing the firing squad and the public. They were not blindfolded. A Japanese, Lieutenant KAWAKE read the sentence in Japanese warning that everybody who committed sabotage would be shot. I had to translate this in Malay to the public. Hereafter the three were shot; all three fell backwards in their grave. The 16 years old was immediately dead, the 21 years old received a coup de grace. The suspect was still alive and moaned. A Japanese soldier armed with a rifle and bayonet compelled one of the bystanders to take a heavy stone and to throw this into the grave at the head of the wounded man. The sight shocked me so that I went away. The graves have been filled up by bystanders on orders from the Japanese as I heard afterwards. Attending this execution were Lieutenant KAWAKE and Corporals KAWASAKI and KATC.

.....

Charles van der SLOOT, mentioned above, was duly sworn before me at the beginning of his statement in the manner prescribed to state the truth and nothing but the truth, while he, after having completed his statement and after having had it read to him adheres to it and signs it

/s/ Ch. van der SLOOT.

And I have embodied it in this official record in pursuance of the oath, taken by me on the assumption of my office and it has been signed and concluded by me, at Batavia, on 19 March 1946

The Inspector of Police
/s/ G.J. SIP

The Australians had wounded personnel among them. During my two weeks' stay there about 30 men were operated upon for extraction of shell splinters among other things. These operations were carried out by their own doctors in the open air with the patient seated on and tied to a chair. The doctors were compelled in some cases to operate without anaesthetics. Medical treatment as well as admission to the hospital at Koepang were refused nor were anaesthetics given.

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And I have embodied it in this official record in pursuance of the oath, taken by me on the assumption of my office and it has been signed and concluded by me, at Batavia, on 19 March 1946

The Inspector of Police
/s/ G.J. SIP

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, Captain RNIA, head of War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original Dutch document entitled:

Sworn statement of Charles van der SLOOT, interpreter, drawn up by G.J. SIP, inspector of police, dated 15th March 1946, No.2750/R,

which original document is a part of the official records of NEFIS,

signature:

sgd. Ch.Jongeneel
September 2, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A.de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

signature:

sgd. K.A. de WEERD.

No. 1

EX 1787

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT # 5599

書類第五五九七号

證明書

下記署名者、和蘭軍情報部戦犯課長、蘭印軍大尉
「チャールス・ヨング・ネイル」は、先づ正式に宣誓し、上添附の陳述書に
「警視「G. I. ニップ」作成に係り、一九四六年三月十日附
通譯「チャールス・ファン・デル・スロート」に宣誓陳述書
第三七五番
ト題スル和蘭語原文書全文、真実、完全且正確に記述し、
尚右原文書は、和蘭軍情報部、公式記録の一部ナルコトヲ證言ス

署名

チャールス・ヨング・ネイル

(和蘭軍情報部官印)

一九四六年十一月二日

余、蘭印校事總長事務局附先任官、蘭印軍砲兵
少佐、法学博士「カー・アー・デウ・ウェールト」に面前ニテ
署名且宣誓セルモノナリ

署名

カー・アー・デウ・ウェールト

(バタヴィア・セントラム校事總長官印)

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

No. 2

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT # 5597

書類第五五九七號

2750/R

正義、為ニ

戦争犯罪調査局

公式記録

本日一九四六年三月十五日、余、戦争犯罪調査擔當一給警視
「ゲリット・ゲヤン・スイツ」ハ一九一七年、在六年、有二十日海牙
生、「ラドストーム」(譯者註地方國民軍)所屬、日本關係事
務局通譯「バクビヤ」ハ「パーク・ホテル」居住、

「チャールス・ファン・デル・スロート」

ナル人物ヲ訊問シタル處、彼、質問ニ對シ、如ク言明シタリ。

私「マラツカス」地域ニ於ケル通譯トシ、蘭印軍ニ勤務。

「アニボニ」ニ駐在シテ中メシ。一九四三年一月三十日、日本軍
ガ「アニボニ」ニ上陸シタ事ガ判リマシ。

私自身ハ參加シタカワガニ三回、戦ヒガマツテカウ。「アニボニ」

ニ駐在シテ中メ軍隊幹部ハ「バットン」(ラトリ)附近デ

一九四三年二月二日、午前三時捕虜ニナリマシ。

5597

一九四二年二月十六日、蘭印軍、約一千名、瓜哇人兵隊、
船ヲ、4モール、通シテ来ラセタリ。航路、四日間續キテモ、
同我々、給食、要スル日、飲食物、全然無シラセタリ。陸後
「ゴエバウ」飛行場、我々、目的地、アルゴ、ガリ、タリ。旅行、係
ト、五日間、タリ。ソノ間、私、兩手、後手、縛ラセテ歩行セシタリ。
私、非常ニ疲弊シタリ。又、五時間、無意識、横ツキセ
シタリ。翌日、私、日本人、壕洲人、俘虜、同、通訳、シテ働カネバ、リ
デシタリ。千名以上、壕洲人が居リ、ソノ中、三、四、名、負傷者、居
アラサリ。赤痢、患者、居セシタリ。

一人、壕洲、軍医、士官、が假、病人、運、対、スル、医療、薬品、ヲ
要求セシタリ。「フカ、ト、イフ」日本人、士官、に、素直、ナリ、拒絶セシタリ。此
等、壕洲人、鉄條、網、竹、ヲ、圍、テ、シ、構、内、ニ、入、リ、度、上、戸、外、に、居
テ、居、セ、シ、タリ。私、其、地、ニ、約、二、週、間、滞、在、セ、シ、タリ。ソ、レ、ヲ、シ、テ、同、約
千、人、壕洲人、が、死、シ、同、構、内、に、埋、葬、サ、レ、タリ。セ、シ、タリ。
千、名、以、上、壕洲人、が、住、ミ、居、ル、地、域、ニ、約、二、エーカー、デ、ア、リ、
シ、タリ。此、等、壕洲兵、對、テ、食、物、非、常、ニ、乏、シ、タリ。シ、タリ。乾燥、米
ダ、ケ、が、供、給、サ、レ、シ、タリ。彼、等、自、分、ヲ、料理、ヲ、セ、タリ。セ、シ、タリ。
シ、タリ。料理、ヲ、為、ス、設備、ハ、不、充、分、デ、シ、タリ。シ、タリ。粥、朝、食、ヲ、調、ヘ、テ、食、
シ、朝、六、時、カ、ラ、十、時、迄、タリ、シ、タリ。陸、軍、中、佐、タル、壕洲、士官、ハ、
「状態、ヲ、改善、ス、ク、タ、私、斡、旋、ヲ、頼、ミ、セ、シ、タリ。私、ハ、要、請、ヲ、
「フカ、ト、イフ」日本人、に、傳達、シ、セ、シ、タリ。再、モ、素、直、ナリ、拒絶、ヲ、受、ケ、タ、

No. 3

5597

シタ。日本人、米、ミヨ給之決シテ野米ヤ肉ヲ給與之セデシタ。
 コ、二週間、私、濠洲中佐、願ニ依リ数回改善ヲ要求之ニ
 タ。又私、自ラ進テ改善ヲ願ヒデシタガ、此日無駄デシタ
 日本人、毎日五百人、作業隊ヲ道路修理、樹木伐採、強
 イタニ要求之シタ。濠洲士官、精々仕テスニ可能、者日ニ二百名
 ヲ派遣スルヲ出来タシタ。残り者、病氣或、余リニ虚弱デシタ。
 供給サレタ食物、一人一日粥一立デシタ。

濠洲人、中ニ、刀貝傷兵ガ居タ。私ガ其処ニ二週間居、約二十
 人が取リ、破弾、破片、摘出、手術ヲ受ケタシタ。之等、手術
 後、彼等自身、患者ニ依ツテ患者ヲ坐ラセ椅子ニ縛リ、ク、戸外
 デ行ハシタ。患者連中、或ハ場合ニ、麻酔劑ヲ使用セズ手術
 シタリ、バケリマシタ。治療、ク、一、病、院、入、院、ス、ル、ヲ
 モ拒絶、サ、シ、又、麻酔劑、ヲ、與、ヘ、ラ、セ、デ、シ、タ。

× × × × × ×

NO. 4

5597

シタ。日本人、米、ミヲ給ハ決シテ野米ヤ肉ヲ給與セセデシタ。
 三週間、自、私、壕洲中、佐、願、係リ数回改善ヲ要求シタ。
 又、私、自ラ進ミ改善方ヲ願ヒデシタガ、此目無駄デシタ。
 日本人、毎日五百人、作業隊ヲ道路修理、樹木伐採並ニ穴堀、
 々々ニ要求シタ。壕洲士官、精々仕テラスニ可能、者日ニ二百名
 ヲ派遣スルヤ出来テシタ。残りノ者、病氣或ニ余リニ虚弱デシタ。
 供給サシタ食物、一人一日粥一立デシタ。

壕洲人ノ中ニ、刀負傷兵ガ居タ。私ガ其処ニ三週間居、間ニ約二十
 人ガ取リツケ、砲彈破片摘出、手術ヲ受ケテシタ。之等、手術
 後等、自、自、患者ニ依ツテ患、着、坐ラセ椅子ニ轉リツケ、戸外
 デ行ハシテシタ。患者連中、或ニ場合ニ、麻酔劑ヲ使用セ、又手術
 ニケレバナリマセデシタ。治療並ニクーピング、病院ニ入院スルヲ
 モ拒絶サシ、又麻酔劑モ與ヘラセデシタ。

× × × × × ×

NO. 4

5597
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一九四三年七月、一人ノ「子モール」人ガ其処、電線ヲ切斷シマシタ。
ソノ犯人ハ現行犯ヲ発見サシ偶然、附近ニ居合シタ「デヌー」ト
云フ二人ノ兄弟ト一緒ニ捕ヘラシマシタ。彼等ハ罪ナキコトヲ私ハ確信
シタ。二人ハ二十オデ他ハ十六オデアリマス。即日、彼等ハ死刑ヲ宣
告サシソレバ次、ヤウナ方法ヲサシマシタ。私ノ立會キト又通談ト
シテ、私ノ仲介ニヨリソノ犯人ハ單ニ彼ノ名前ト何故彼ガ電線ヲ
切斷シタカノ理由ヲ川毛「音訳」ニ尋ネラシマシタ。彼ハ自分ノ名前
ヲ告ゲ更ニ彼ガソノ電線ヲ私用、為ニ欲シタ事ヲ語リマシタ。
「デヌー」ナル二人ノ兄弟ハ少シモ尋ネラシマセデシタ。同日川毛ヨリ
命令ヨリ何ヲノ審判ノ形式モナク、私ハ馬來語ヲ市場ニ掲示サ
シタ之等、三人ノ死刑ヲ布告スル文書ヲ作成シマシタ。バナリマシタ。
大衆ハ來テ見ル様ニ命令サレ又尚長連ト私自身モ出席スル様ニ
言ハレマシタ。私ガ其場ニ着クト私ハ三ツノ新シク踊ラシタ。又見マシタ。
數分後ソノ三人ノ罪人ハ兩手ヲ後手ニ縛ラシテ引入ンマシタ。各
自其穴ノ前ニ射撃隊並ニ大衆ニ面シテ跪カネバナリマシタ。
彼等ハ目隠シハサシマシタ。日本人陸軍中尉川毛ハ日本語デ
「ボナーヂ」ヲナシタ者ハ皆射殺サレデアラウトノ警告告ヲ含メタ
死刑宣告ヲ朗讀シマシタ。是ヲ公衆、為ニ私ハ馬來語ニ訳サナク
バナリマシタ。茲ニ於テ三人ハ射殺サシマシタ。三人共皆後ザマ
ニ彼等ノ墓ニ倒レマシタ十六オノ者ハ直グ死ニマシタ。二十オノ者ハト
トトノ一撃ヲ受ケマシタ。嫌疑者ハ未ダ生キテ居マシタ。ソノ時
キマシタ。小銃ト銃劍デ武装シマシタ。日本人兵隊ハ參觀者、
一人ニ重イ石ヲトリ墓ノ中ニアル負傷者ノ頭目ガケテ強ク投げ付
ケル事ヲ余儀ナクサセマシタ。ソノ光景ハ私ニ「ショック」ヲ与ヘタデ

140.5

5597

私ハ立チ去リマシタ。私が後デ聞イタ所ニ依レバソノ墓ハ參觀
者ニヨツテ日本人ノ命令ニヨリ埋マシマシタ。コノ執行ニ出席シ
タ者ハ川毛中尉立ニ川崎及加藤兩伍長デアリマシタ。

X X X X X

上述ノ「チャールス・フアン・デル・スロート」ハ正式ニ私ノ面前ニ於テ
彼ノ陳述ヲ為スニ先ダツテ所定ノ如ク眞実ヲ述ベ眞実以外
ハ述ベザル事ヲ誓言セリ而シテ彼ハ彼ノ陳述ヲ完了シソレバ
ノ前デ讀マシシ時是ヲ固守シ之ニ署名セリ

署名 チャールス・フアン・デル・スロート

余ハ余ノ職務ニ付シタル宣誓ニ従ツテ本陳述ヲ「公式報告」
ニ作成セリ。余ハ一九四六年三月十九日「バタヴィヤ」ニ於テ之ニ署名
シ終了トナス

敬告視

署名 G. J. スイッブ

No. 6